Extension Service Review

VOLUME 17 NOVEMBER 1946 NO. 11

Agents get ready to answer housing questions

VIRGINIA BERRY CLARK, Extension Home Economist, Indiana

No county agent or home demonstration agent would ever claim to be a combination architect, engineer, and financial adviser; but farm families in Indiana seem to expect it! Requests for help in planning improved farm housing, buildings, and farmstead arrangement have been on the increase for more than a year. County workers, in turn, swamped State specialists with questions. To aid in this problem, three training conferences for county extension workers were held during May in southern, central, and northern Indiana.

When State specialists began planning the conferences, they were guided by facts learned in the 16 county farmstead improvement schools held during the previous winter. They knew what questions were being asked most often by the farm men and women. Using this basic information, the conferences for county workers were planned by extension specialists in the five departments (agricultural engineering, home economics, horticulture, forestry, agricultural economics) who are working on the farmstead improvement program and by members of the supervisory staff.

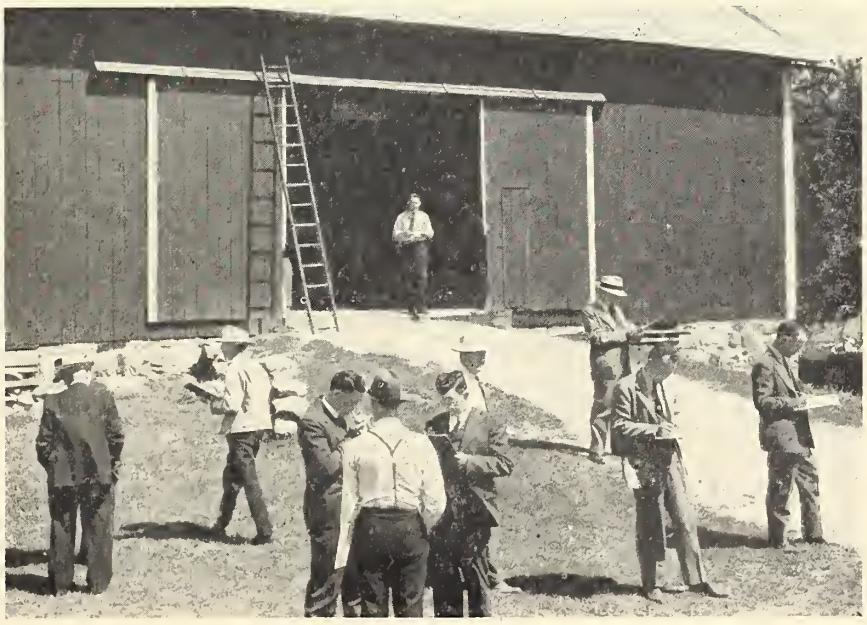
Each conference included a field trip and several workshops, illustrated lectures, method demonstrations, and discussions. Time devoted to each meeting was 2 days and 1 evening. The aim of each meeting was to present general principles in the economics of farm buildings, in modernizing the farm home, in converting the barn to present needs, and in developing a well-unified farmstead plan.

The first day of conference included a field trip to a problem farm previously selected by the specialists. To help in working out remodeling plans for the farm, agents were given facts as to type and size of farm, amount of livestock, cropping system, housing requirements, and the family's preferences and long-time plans. Each agent then scored the entire farmstead by a scorecard supplied by the landscape architect who later analyzed the scoring and pointed out good and weak points in the farmstead layout.

The home demonstration agents worked in groups of three to five persons under direction of the home management specialist in rural housing and an agricultural engineer. They examined the house and obtained necessary information for later planning. At the same time county agents were divided into small teams directed by an agricultural engineer. They obtained necessary information relative to remodeling the principal barn. At an evening workshop, home demonstration agent teams developed plans for remodeling the farm, while the county agent teams worked out plans for remodeling the barn, considering financial limitations and long-time goals of the farm family.

On the second day of conference, members of the forestry and agricultural engineering departments explained and demonstrated techniques of construction, use of materials—both native and commercial—and installation of utilities. Following a discussion of these specialized problems, each team of county agents presented its solution for remodeling the

County agricultural agents figure the bill of material and probable costs for bringing the barn up-to-date under the direction of C. H. Reed, extension agricultural engineer



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barn. Each team of home demonstration agents explained its version of the remodeled house. To facilitate group examination of the plans as they were explained by the team leader, the ⅛-inch-scale sketches were projected on a screen by use of a reflectoscope.

The conference ended with a summary of the work of all the teams by supervising specialists. Specialists in agricultural economics and landscape architecture presented an overall picture—showing sketches—of a practical long-time plan for the problem farm. At the end of the conference each worker was provided with a Farm Building and Farmstead Improvement Handbook containing reference material from the Purdue specialists, as well as pertinent USDA bulletins and supplementary information from other universities and associations that deal with rural housing information. Additional material will be provided for the handbooks from time to time.

Reports from agents indicate that the training school was helpful. It has focused attention on how the county agents and home demonstration agents—together with State specialists—can cooperate best in meeting the existing problem. The training and background material, together with the handbook, has resulted in fewer questions from county workers.

Frances Rae Opp, home demonstration agent, Lake County, Ind. (center), and another agent, Suzanne Martin, study the problem of draperies in the farm home of Mrs. Owen Smith, one of the "laboratories" for county extension workers.

Farmers made aware of plant disease problems

Through field teaching and demonstration, work in plant disease control as conducted in North Carolina over a 9-year period has brought forth encouraging results. It is estimated that North Carolina farmers are now adding more than $15,000,000 annually to their cash income from agricultural crops by following practical plant disease control methods.

Howard R. Garriss, extension plant pathologist at North Carolina State College, Raleigh, has devoted full time to the project; however, demands for plant disease control services have increased beyond the reach of a "One man control." The tobacco disease problem is so great that additional extension personnel to work full time is being requested.

The importance of controlling blue mold on tobacco and a new method for the control was outlined this year early in the season in a series of meetings with North Carolina tobacco growers. More progress was made in the control of blue mold of tobacco in 1946 than in any year since the disease made its appearance in the State.

Mr. Garriss explains there are probably two main reasons why the control measures were used more widely in 1946 than ever before. First, heavy tobacco losses were suffered because of blue mold in previous years; and second, practical, simple, and fool-proof methods of control were introduced. Mr. Garriss found that larger tobacco acreages could be planted and earlier plantings could be made from treated beds.

Other Tobacco Diseases

The variety, Oxford 26, promised a great relief from the previous tobacco losses which resulted from Granville wilt attacks. North Carolina growers needed little encouragement from extension or experiment station workers to use the variety where it was needed. Mr. Garriss received no generally unsatisfactory reports on the performance of Oxford 26, but nonetheless work is being continued on the improvement of Granville wilt-resistant strains.

Before the introduction of resistant tobacco varieties black root rot annually took a heavy toll in a loss of plants, reduced yields, and inferior tobacco quality. The 400 variety is now being used in the infested area of the North Carolina Piedmont section and is giving gratifying results to tobacco growers. Yellow Special, which is also resistant to black root rot, is becoming popular. Mr. Garriss has found that Yellow Special produces a better quality of tobacco than 400 in the heavier North Carolina soils.

Horticultural Crop Diseases

Last year the North Carolina tomato crop in the upper Piedmont and mountain sections was completely destroyed by late blight, except where a few growers had dusted or sprayed thoroughly.

Demonstrations on dusting and spraying tomatoes were given in the mountain area in cooperation with Dr. D. E. Ellis, associate plant pathologist at North Carolina State College; and commercial mixes of certain fungicidal dust were found to be best for the control.

Mr. Garriss feels the results have been gratifying. Large percentages of home gardeners and growers for local markets are getting a supply of good tomatoes this year that are free of late blight rot whereas before they had no success with the crop.

As a result of extension activities, North Carolina sweetpotato growers have become more plant disease conscious and are giving more attention to using seed treatments, rotation practices, and better handling to prevent cuts and bruises.

The North Carolina county agents conducted demonstrations on fumigating sweetpotato houses with Larvacide (chloropicrin) to kill the rot germs that can be carried to the storage house on old used crates and baskets. Growers were impressed with the Larvacide treatment and the ease with which it could be used without the use of a gas mask.

Seed Treatment and Dusting Practices

Mr. Garriss reports there has been a great increase in the number of small-grain growers who have treated their seed before planting. Seed treatments are now being done on a large scale by commercial seed cleaners and treaters scattered throughout the Piedmont section. Although plant disease problems on small grains still remain a major problem in North Carolina, seed treatment has been partly responsible for better stands, higher yields, and better quality grain.

Great progress has been made in cottonseed treatment over a period of years, but a recent survey shows that only about 57 percent of the acreage in North Carolina is planted with treated seed. Mr. Garriss says the figure is surprisingly low in view of the beneficial results which have been obtained by growers who treated their seed over a number of years. Further educational work on seed treatment practices will be conducted.

For several years Mr. Garriss has worked with county agents in demonstrating the newest and best methods of treating peanut seed. The results are seen by the improvements and precautions taken by more and more peanut growers of the State. Since 1942, North Carolina has risen from fourth to second place as a peanut-producing State. This rapid rise has been due not only to increased acreage but also to the increased use of experimental findings in getting better yields.

As peanuts are becoming an important crop in North Carolina, farmers are realizing that by treating their seed and by dusting their plants they can produce at a minimum cost more nuts vitally needed for feed and oil, and hay for livestock.

Mr. Garriss tells of an example of the profits that were obtained by dusting peanuts, as recommended by the plant pathologists of the North Carolina Extension Service.

A Richmond County farmer in the southwestern district of North Carolina dusted all of his 100 acres of peanuts and averaged between 1,200 and 1,300 pounds of peanuts per acre. A nearby neighbor did not dust his crop and averaged only 700 pounds per acre. The dusted vines yielded a little more than a ton of hay per acre, and the undusted vines yielded only between 1,300 and 1,400 pounds of hay per acre.

Other work carried on by the Extension Service to stamp out the crop diseases of North Carolina included work on watermelon wilt, bean anthracnose, lettuce damping off, apple diseases, and downy mildew which destroys cantaloups and cucumbers. The demonstrations are proving to North Carolina farmers the many advantages that are derived by using crop disease control methods.

Canning plants open

Thirty-one school-community canning plants in 23 West Virginia counties are serving the public for canning fruits, chicken, vegetables, apple butter, and many other foods. The centers will continue in operation until next February or March or until after the butchering and meat-curing season. More than a million pints of food were canned by 15,000 patrons last year with indications that the use this season will more than double last year's output.

In order to pay for heat, light, water, and other operating expenses, a service fee ranging from 2 to 3 cents per can is charged. Total cost including cost of cans and service fee averages from 6 to 7 cents per quart. Each patron does his own work.

School-community canning centers are proving very popular with all who use them. The reasons given for this popularity are as follows: (1) They save time and labor; (2) they eliminate drudgery operations; (3) they reduce costs; (4) they provide supervision; (5) they add to safety of products processed; (6) they insure greater variety of foods for home use; (7) they make it unnecessary to provide home food preservation equipment; (8) they improve the quality of products canned; (9) they encourage all members of the family (men, women, and children) to assist with work of food preservation.

Community improvement

The fire-prevention work of the Johnson, Nebr., 4–H Mechanics Club shows results. The village fire chief says that the village has had but two chimney fires in the past 5 years and those in homes which were not inspected by members of the club or the fire chief. The 4–H Club inspected and helped refill the fire extinguishers of the business places of Johnson.

The Johnson 4–H Mechanics are pledged to improvement of their home community. Their biggest project has been the damming of a stream to create a community fishpond and recreation grounds. Their recreation grounds were opened in July with a big fishing contest.

Businessmen entertain farmers

JOHN W. SPAVEN, Extension Editor, Vermont

"Welcome neighbor, enjoy yourself!" Burlington, Vt., businessmen said that to more than 5,000 rural folks on Saturday, August 10. The occasion was the fourth annual Chittenden County field day held at the University of Vermont Farm where Green Mountain farmers were the guests of store owners, manufacturers, and creamery operators.

From 10 o'clock in the morning until late afternoon, and in spite of frequent thundershowers, the 5,000 guests did enjoy themselves. They took part in more than 30 contests; they looked over new farm machinery, heard spirited band music, saw demonstrations, and relished a free Yankee baked-bean dinner.

Field Day Is Popular

This Chittenden County field day is the biggest of its kind in New England, and its popularity with farmer and businessman alike has increased steadily since its start. About 5 years ago, Ken Boyden, former Chittenden County agricultural agent, got an idea that his farmers should have a field day. He took this idea to the businessmen of Burlington, Vermont's largest city, and they accepted it wholeheartedly. An example of how they have cooperated is shown by their contributions, which this year ranged from $25 to $250 each. Bob Carlson, Mrs. Helen Lawrence, Jennie Swett, Chittenden County extension agents, and State extension specialists cooperated with the businessmen of the city in planning the 1946 program.

Of the 30 contests held during the day, the milking battle between Gov. Mortimer Proctor, Director J. E. Carrigan, and Burlington's Mayor John J. Burns was the most outstanding. Clarabelle, the cow, really got a workout when these three contestants started squeezing out the milk.

It was a "duel of the dignified digits," and from the starting whistle the contest was all Director Carrigan's. When the final results were weighed, Joe Carrigan took top honors with 4.3 pounds of milk. The Governor was second with 3.8 pounds, and Mayor Burns finished third with only 1.7 pounds in his pail.

Prizes ranging from an electric fence to a baby-bottle warmer, from bags of feed to a silver platter, and from an electric toaster to a set of dishes were carried home by 60 lucky farm folk who won contests. These prizes were contributed by Burlington merchants and were estimated to be worth more than $400.

Boys and girls representing 4–H Clubs from every county of the State attended the field day. Some represented their counties in the State 4–H demonstration contest which was held in connection with the field day.

The young men and women who wear the clover leaf symbol also played an important part in the day's entertainment program, for music throughout the day was furnished by the Chittenden County 4–H band, one of the few such bands in New England.

For the fourth year, Mrs. Helen Lawrence, county club agent, who is known for her ability to whip up a tasty meal for four or five thousand hungry folk, was in charge of the lunch. Yankee baked beans, sliced meat, hot buttered rolls, relish, milk, and ice cream were handed out free of charge to all who attended the field day.

Speakers, including Sen. George D. Aiken; Governor Proctor; David Davidson, director, field service branch PMA; and Director Carrigan, covered such topics for their farmer audience as the new farm legislation, the price of milk, and the feed grain situation.

Another high spot of the field day was a series of demonstrations of new farm machinery. Vermont farmers watched field choppers move up the field, cutting, chopping green grass, and blowing it into a trailer. They inspected new-type hay balers and watched the operation of power manure loaders.

Radio Stations Broadcast

And for those who could not join their neighbors at the field day, radio stations described the happenings for their listeners. Stations WGY, Schenectady; and WCAX, Burlington, made on-the-spot broadcasts from the University of Vermont Farm. Stations WBZ, Boston; WWSR, St. Albans, Vt.; and WDEV, Waterbury, Vt., used electrical transcriptions of the event; and a recording has been sent to England for rebroadcast by

"The Duel of the Dignified Digits"—a milking contest between (left to right) Mayor Burns, of Burlington; Vermont's Governor, Mortimer R. Proctor; and Director J. E. Carrigan—drew the attention of 5,000 dairymen at the Chittenden County Field Day.

the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Despite frequent thunder showers, which sent the crowd running for cover, this year's field day was judged the most successful of any that have been held.

As Edward Robinson, Burlington businessman and chairman of the field day committee said: "Sure it's a lot of work, but it's well worth it. I feel that Vermont businessmen owe a lot to the farmers of this State, and a field day such as this is one way of showing our appreciation for a job well done."

It may well be that the Chittenden event will be the first of a series of such farmer-businessman get-togethers because, on August 21, Worcester County, Mass., held its first field day. Patterned after the Vermont affair and spark-plugged by Ken Boyden who moved from Vermont to become county agent in Worcester County early this year, the Massachusetts meeting was reported a success.

Here in Vermont, plans for the fifth annual field day are already under way; and some Saturday in August 1947, farmers and businessmen will again gather for a day of entertainment and good will.

Health becomes a vital issue

VELMA NEELY, Home Demonstration Agent, Grenada County, Miss.

When the people of Grenada County, Miss., became conscious of a health record which was one of the lowest in the State, the home demonstration council decided to take the lead in doing something about it. The first step was to make a survey of the health needs. This health program was made a major activity for 1946.

A committee from the council appointed a health chairman from each of the 14 organized home demonstration clubs in the county. These chairmen, with the home demonstration agent, the health doctor, and public health nurse, prepared a survey sheet to be used in obtaining information from each family in the county. This survey sheet asked for information on the family water supply, meat supply, milk supply, and family consumption of milk, excreta disposal, garden vegetable supply, housing needs and repair, prenatal needs, infant mortality, and infant and preschool immunization.

The health chairmen from both the white and Negro clubs took these sheets and made a survey of their respective communities. At the end of 4 weeks a meeting was held and the data compiled from the 865 sheets which had been made out.

The survey brought out many significant facts about the health conditions in the county, but the two which seemed most urgent and which could be worked on immediately were the high maternal and infant death rate and the lack of protection given infants and preschool children against diphtheria, whooping cough, and smallpox.

The health chairman presented this information to the home demonstration council and asked for help in solving these problems. Plans were made to organize ante partum and infant and preschool clinics in the four major communities of the county. These clinics are centered so that transportation is not a great problem; they were set up on regular clinic dates. The home demonstration women help provide transportation and assist the health nurses and doctors to get records, weigh children, and keep children moving into examining room for immunization. The expectant mothers also attended these clinics and received medical nursing information, Wasserman tests, urinalysis tests, blood pressure tests, and chest X-rays. The club women in charge of nutrition discussed diet of the expectant mother, infant feeding, and value of dry skim milk where the raw milk supply was short. Also fresh vegetables from the well-planned garden were exhibited to encourage plenty of vegetables in the diet.

Baby Layette Made

The home demonstration council members made up a complete baby layette of white bleached cotton flour sacks and exhibited these articles so that expectant mothers could see how cheap and complete baby clothing could be made at home. Besides being correctly dressed, the mothers are also taught correct bed making and how to prepare for a home delivery where necessary.

All communities have shown keen interest in health, as evidenced by the following results of just three examples:

In one family a school child was examined. The doctor advised that a Wassermann test, chest X-ray, and hookworm tests be given the child. These tests proved negative, but from this the entire family had a physical check-up including the chest X-ray, and Wassermann tests.

In another family a chest X-ray was recommended for one of the school children, results positive and active tuberculosis. As a result, the entire family was X-rayed with the mother's X-ray reading as pulmonary tuberculosis, probably inactive.

In an ante partum conference expectant mothers were advised regarding blood pressure, urinalysis, weight, diet, and clothing, also the importance of a physical check-up by their family physicians. Two weeks later one of the expectant mothers came to the health clinic for a medical examination, including Wassermann and chest X-ray, and also brought her husband and two children who were given complete medical examinations.

Two hundred and fifty preschool children have been protected against whooping cough, diphtheria, and smallpox, and every school-age child has been protected against these diseases.

In cases where defects are found, follow-up work is done—tonsillectomies, dental certificates, glasses for the eyes, and the like.

We have had many other interesting results, and we see the anxiety for better health among people who probably have not had a health check-up in their lifetime.

This will be a long-time program sponsored by the home demonstration council of Grenada County.

Farmers act to save soil after sound educational program

Soil conservation has been a going concern in Nebraska for some 8 or 9 years. The practice of soil conservation started slowly, but new districts developed rapidly once the word got round among landowners of the advantages of soil-saving practices. With the coming of peace, interest in new districts has snowballed so that now almost weekly announcement is made of the formation of a new district.

W. H. Brokaw, director of extension at the University of Nebraska College of Agriculture, credits D. E. Hutchinson, extension soil conservationist, with no small part in educating farm people to the value of soil-saving practices. Extension soil conservationist for the past year and a half, Hutchinson has contributed much to the education of the Nebraska farmer to the value of the program.

74 Districts Organized

The first soil conservation district organized in Nebraska was the Papio district in 1937. Since that time, 74 districts have been organized. These districts cover more than 68 percent of the land area of the State. Ninety-two percent of the farms and ranches of the State are in soil conservation districts.

Director Brokaw, who is also a member of the State Soil Conservation Committee, explains that before a soil district can be organized, farmers and ranchers must know something of the provisions of the State Soil Conservation Act. The value of the soil and moisture conservation program and the assistance which can be made available to landowners through the soil conservation districts must be made known.

It is not the responsibility of the Extension Service to organize soil-conservation districts. The service does have a responsibility to inform farm people of the need for soil and water conservation. The Extension Service also has a responsibility to tell landowners how they may help solve the problems of conservation through organization.

To educate farm owners to the value of soil conservation, county agricultural agents, with the help of Extension Soil Conservationist Hutchinson and district conservationists of the Soil Conservation Service, set up extension demonstration farms. Meetings are then organized to impress farmers with the value of soil-conservation practices.

The next step taken by Hutchinson and the county agricultural agent in the development of a sound educational program is the setting up of a committee of local farmers to head up the program. These local committees have been organized in a number of ways in Nebraska, depending upon the local situation.

In several counties, the county agricultural agent, after conferring with a few of the farmers and businessmen interested in conservation, has invited a select group of from 15 to 40 farmers and businessmen to a discussion meeting.

Hutchinson and the district conservationist in this particular area attend this meeting.

Following a brief discussion of the soil-conservation program from a State viewpoint, a soil-conservation committee chairman is elected. Several counties have also elected a vice chairman. In nearly all instances the county agricultural agent is designated secretary of the committee.

Committee Members Elected

Committee members are elected from the group to obtain representation for all sections of the county or proposed soil district. The size of the committee varies from 5 to 16 members. Usually a few businessmen are also selected as committee members.

This local committee decides what activities are needed to carry out the educational phases of the local program incident to formation of a soil-conservation district. Most of these committees, believing that there is no substitute for seeing, have arranged a tour of an established district in an adjoining county. This affords prospective cooperators an opportunity to see soil-conservation practices applied to the land and to talk with the farmers and supervisors who know what organized soil saving has done for them.

Other educational activities undertaken by the committee have included community meetings, meetings with businessmen's groups, and radio programs, as well as publicity and sponsored advertising. The committee advises and makes suggestions to the county agricultural agent, as he is generally responsible for publicity.

One of the important activities of the committee has been the appointment by individual members of several neighbors to assist him with the educational work in soil conservation. If the committee member represents a township, he usually appoints four or five other farmers to assist him.

Committees Promote Program

If the subcommittee member thus appointed does nothing more than talk soil conservation and soil-conservation districts with his neighbors, he does much to promote the program.

When the county or district committee feels that sufficient educational work has been carried out, steps are taken to go ahead with the organization of a soil conservation district. Petition blanks are requested from the State Soil Conservation Committee.

It then becomes the responsibility of the committee members with the assistance of members of the subcommittees to obtain the signatures of landowners to the petitions requesting that the State Soil Conservation Committee hold a public hearing as prescribed by law.

Under the law, at least 25 signatures are required. However, 150 to 300 signatures are often obtained on the petitions.

Continuing their responsibility as committee members, these leaders in the promotion of soil conservation urge their neighbors to attend the hearing and present the need for a district.

If the sentiment of the landowners attending the hearing is favorable, the next step is the holding of a referendum by the State Soil Conservation Committee. The proposed soil conservation district becomes the issue at a special election. The original committee members continue their educa-

The Nebraska State Conservation Committee discusses the educational program. Left to right, E. G. Jones, State Connservationist; Dean W. W. Burr, of the University of Nebraska Agricultural College; D. E. Hutchinson, Extension Conservationist; W. H. Brokaw, Director of Extension; Dr. G. E. Condra, Chairman, Dean and Director of Conservation and Survey Division, University of Nebraska.

tional program throughout the referendum period.

Polling places are conveniently established at a number of locations in the county or proposed district so that every landowner has an opportunity to register his "aye or nay."

Following the referendum, the members of the temporary committee become logical candidates for district supervisors. These committee members now have considerable information on soil conservation. They are leaders of the program or have developed into leaders by the time they have guided the educational program to a successful finish. They are, therefore, better fitted to assume the responsibility of being soil conservation district supervisors than someone who has had no experience in guiding the program from conception to realization.

Extension Conservationist Hutchinson says that Nebraska is finding that this educational and organizational procedure in which the inspiration and impetus for the program comes locally is paying off. Nebraska has better soil and moisture conservation programs and better soil conservation district administration because local administrators know what they are doing.

Dairies start with good cows

RAY ANTONEN, Assistant Extension Editor, South Dakota State College

South Dakota farmers are going back into the dairy business. And thanks to R. A. Cave, extension dairyman at South Dakota State College, and the efforts of county extension agents, the farmers are getting started with good cows.

Last summer, cow sales became common. Nobody really knew where the cows came from; and, worst of all, they didn't have records or pedigrees along with them at the sales.

But farmers really went to these sales and bought cows. Bids up to $150, and even higher, weren't uncommon.

Roy Cave figured that if farmers were that anxious to get cows, they might as well get cows from herds with production records behind them. He began writing to breeders in Minnesota and Wisconsin. (This part we hate to put in print; but if they can come out here and shoot up our pheasants, I guess we got a right to go back and borrow a few of their cows.)

Anyway, Roy Cave got answers from many of these pheasant shooters from Wisconsin and Minnesota, and they had surplus cows and heifers for sale from their good herds. And the best part of it was that they didn't want any more for these cows than the prices which farmers had been paying at the sales.

So, wherever Roy Cave went on his winter meetings, he told farmers and creamery men about the deal which could be made for these cows. The extension editorial office also told the story in print.

Farmers began writing to Mr. Cave and also asking their county agents for more information about this cow deal.

Minnehaha County farmers under Tony Westra, county agent, and his noon radio program got the jump on the other counties, and soon there were enough orders to get several truckloads.

To prove that he was genuinely interested in getting the cows and wouldn't back out of the deal, each farmer had to make a down payment of $50 per cow.

Roy Cave, County Agent Westra, and two of the farmers were sent to pick out and buy the cows. Production records were carefully scrutinized. Testing for Bang's disease and TB was either checked or completed. It took several days before the cows were finally ready to go to South Dakota.

At Sioux Falls they were unloaded at the Sioux Empire Fairgrounds, fed, and watered until the farmers could come in to get them. The price tag on each cow included the actual price plus transportation and other costs.

Most of the cows were Holsteins and Brown Swiss, and were heifers due to freshen this summer or fall.

Other counties want to do the same thing. Creamery managers are enthusiastic about getting high-producing cows into their trade areas. Testing associations are again being reorganized.

With a big demand for dairy products pointing into the future, South Dakota farmers figure they can afford to take time off to milk a few good cows again.

Home demonstration agent to the rescue

Leave it to a home demonstration agent to fill in the breach in an emergency! Charlotte Runey, home demonstration agent in Chemung County, N. Y., did just that when the Chemung River ran amuck this spring and put most of the city of Elmira and a wide area around it under water.

Mrs. Runey and her home bureau units are still helping families to recover from the flood that came up to their second-story windows and, when it receded, left floors and baseboards buckled, walls slimy with putrid mud, furniture damaged almost beyond repair, and wells unusable.

Here's what happened the day of the flood, as reported by Mrs. Runey:

" . . . We closed the office at 10:30 a. m. because water was coming up rapidly around the Post Office Building. I went out to investigate some of the flooded areas to see what was being done for the evacuated families. Nothing had been done to furnish food for those housed in No. 11 School or for the rescue workers. As all telephones were out of commission and the Red Cross headquarters was surrounded with water, I took it upon myself, with the help of a coworker to buy and prepare soup, coffee, cheese, and crackers to feed the people in that building. Before the evening was over, about 30 persons had been served.

"Early next day, L. D. Kelsey, representative of the Extension Service at Cornell, arrived and suggested that I act as agent to get Farm and Home Bureau executives to help. We planned a radio talk to be given at noon of the following day, to tell what was being done for farm families and the extent of the damage. Soon we had a committee working, and a meeting was called of representatives of all farm organizations, the Red Cross, Public Health, and credit organizations to pool our efforts in helping the flooded families.

"Appointed were a committee of Farm Bureau members to make a survey of the damage to farms and one of Home Bureau members to make a survey of damage to homes. Early Friday morning I made a hurried trip to Cornell to pick up 800 of the booklets, 'First Aid for Flooded Homes,' which had been prepared for use immediately after the 1935 flood. A reprint was rapidly put through the mimeograph machine, and the copies were distributed to all the homes surveyed.

"At the meeting on Saturday it was reported by the survey group that soap was badly needed, as well as chlorine tablets to purify the water. These items, supplied through the Red Cross, were packaged by volunteers among Home Bureau members and were distributed to flooded families. Other volunteers made a survey of homes in the suburban area in a day's time."

Mrs. Runey evidently inspired her Home Bureau members to work as hard as she did. A group of them held a cleaning bee in the home of one member, in which the water had been 2 feet deep on the lower floor. To complicate matters, the baby had the measles. In one day these kind neighbors did what would have taken Mrs. Jilson weeks to accomplish alone. With soap donated by the Red Cross, 12 neighbors washed dishes, walls, and woodwork and waxed the floors. They brought food for the day and served it in the home of a nearby member.

Mrs. Charlotte Runey (left), home demonstration agent for Chemung County, and Mrs. Gladys Wigsten of Horseheads, perfect their technique of slip-cover making at the college of home economics at Cornell. They will help homemakers at Chemung County to slip-cover chairs damaged by flood waters.

This summer, Mrs. Runey and an assistant attended the training school at the Home Economics College to brush up on the techniques of slip cover making; for many a homemaker will want to hide with slip covers, the damage to water-soaked upholstery on chairs and sofas.

It all goes to prove that the Extension Service is well organized, effective, and Johnny-on-the-spot.—*Mrs. Mary G. Phillips, Editor, New York State College of Home Economics.*

November records 4–H achievement

The first week in November again records an amazing amount of 4–H achievement when the work of the 1,700,000 young folks is totaled. They have planned well in the general framework of their 10 guideposts, worked diligently to a successful completion of a wide variety of activities.

Young people have felt keenly the plight of those in war-torn countries; and, in addition to giving some of their own 4–H stock, or canned fruit and vegetables, or prize money won at the fair, they have put all they had into increasing the food supply so that more could be sent for famine relief. Early reports from State 4–H leaders indicate that about 150,000 acres have been planted in gardens; and, adding the other food crops grown, more than 350,000 4–H acres were planted, cared for, and har-

vested to swell the country's food resources. To save these foods, 32 million quarts were canned, 3 million pounds dried or cured, and 10 million pounds stored or frozen—no mean record for the rural young people in 4–H Clubs.

Because the war brought out the need for better health among rural as well as urban young people, 4–H Clubs have put special emphasis on individual health and community health activities. A new venture in this field was the 4–H Club health camp held in Kansas August 4–7 at the new State 4–H Club camp grounds. Each county sent to camp a boy and girl chosen on the basis of physical examinations and background of club work, as well as interest in health and health leadership.

Each camper was given a physical examination and a personal interview on his health leadership activities. On the bases of their health score, this interview, and their cooperation and participation at camp, 12 boys and 12 girls were chosen as Kansas blue ribbon health winners.

The club program included talks by members of the State Health Department from the division of dentistry, sanitation, and food and drugs. One morning the Lyonsdale 4–H Club of Geary County told the campers what their club did last year to win in the "Health for Better Living" contest which gave to 10 members, 2 leaders, and 1 agent a free trip to the American Royal Livestock Show at Kansas City, Mo.

A concentrated 3–day training school gave this picked group of young leaders in the health field many ideas and helps in making more effective their "Health for Better Living" activities in their own local communities.

One straw in the wind which shows that the boys and girls are putting into practice their knowledge of nutrition and health was the record at the Palacios, Tex., 4–H Club camp when 175 campers consumed 600 bottles of milk, 300 bottles of orange juice, and 300 bottles of milk chocolate during a 2-day encampment.

4–H Clubs have many plans for improving the community health standard. A campaign to get everyone to test the drinking water is a project in Rusk County, Tex., and a club committee is energetically pursuing their objective.

4–H achievement also includes the successes of young folks who got their start in 4–H Club work. For example, near Lowell, Mass., is a young farmer who owes his start in the dairy business to his experience in 4–H Club work. Erwin Lachut at 21, after 6 years of club work, has a herd of 30 Ayrshires. He and his brother have purchased and are now operating a 315-acre farm on which they plan eventually to have "150 purebred, top-notch Ayrshires and the farm and land in good condition."

A check for $1,382 presented to Paul Stark (left), of the President's Famine Emergency Committee, from the 4–H Club members for famine relief. Presenting the check is Guy L. Noble (center), managing director of the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, who has been receiving the 4–H Club contributions. At the right is Ray Turner, 4–H representative of the Youth United for Famine Relief. 4–H Clubs made the first contribution from this organization and gave Ray Turner a real reason for smiling.

Former 4-H Boy Gives Turkeys

A Connecticut 4–H winner of a few years back is now one of the biggest turkey growers in his section. To pass on the help he got in getting started, he made available 1,000 poults in the spring to 4–H Club members to grow as a food-production project. About 40 boys and girls are grooming these birds for the Thanksgiving market and growing their own corn to conserve the feed supply. Although the poults were given by Mr. Lucianai the boys and girls paid 50 cents each for the birds, and the money will be used as a scholarship at the University of Connecticut for a junior or senior student majoring in poultry husbandry. Thus do the achievements of one boy multiply in 4–H Club work. At Mr. Lucianai's request, the scholarship is a memorial to Capt. Roger Brundage, AAF pilot, and 2nd Lt. Pierce Brundage, both killed while on duty with the armed services outside the country and both sons of Connecticut's State 4–H Club leader, A. J. Brundage.

To some members, 4–H achievement gives an opportunity for further education. To be added to the scholarships available in practically every State to 4–H achievers are these new ones now open to Puerto Rican members. The Chancellor of the University has agreed to earmark three college scholarships and six high-school scholarships for outstanding club members. In addition the Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture has also set apart a number of scholarships for agronomy students and in Ponce, two service clubs have created five scholarships for low-income youth.

These are but a few of the many achievements 4–H Club members are celebrating in every part of the country on November 2–10, National Achievement Week.

Do you know . . .

Harriet King, of Arkansas, who has trained 122 young women for home demonstration work, and Virginia Moore, who worked with Seaman A. Knapp—two home demonstration workers whose influence has been felt for the last 30 years, are retiring this year.

Time, 30⅓ years of it, has not dimmed the light in Harriet King's eyes or lessened the spring in her step, particularly when problems of the farm family in "her" county come up for discussion.

Miss King retired on June 30 from a stretch of active extension work begun March 1, 1916. She was the first home demonstration agent in Washington County, and she has served continuously in that county.

Harriet King was born in Virginia, educated in Illinois. Her family moved to Washington County, Ark., and she taught in the Springdale schools for 6 years before her appointment as county home demonstration agent.

Miss King's concern in the early years was with the county canning club girls and individual farm women and their problems. A believer in group action and organization as the most economical way to expand or extend her teachings to the four corners of the county, she rapidly developed 4–H Clubs for farm youth, working always with the county agricultural agent and home demonstration clubs for farm women.

Theirs has been a broad educational program with distinct social and economic aspects. Home demonstration clubs now number 44, with 1,035 farm women enrolled. There are 28 4–H Clubs with 384 girls and 473 boys. These latter clubs are the joint responsibility of the four county extension agents.

The County Home Demonstration Council, organized in 1926 and made up of all home demonstration club members, is active and vocal through its leaders in developing a program based on local situations, problems, and resources.

In 1932 they organized a farm women's market in Fayetteville, the county seat. Annual sales from this market have ranged from $5,000 in 1932 to $12,934.97 in 1945.

An outstanding feature of the Washington County program as it has developed under Miss King's leadership is the continuous participation and initiative of the farm people in planning and projecting its various phases. The family approach to practically all phases has been emphasized. The improvement of homes and home grounds is a definite part of community planning and thinking. Some of the most outstanding examples of homes built of native stone and lumber and with family and neighbor labor are to be seen along the highways and in the remote parts of the county. Likewise, picturesque home grounds and lawns have grown out of the love which the people have for the natural beauty resources of the Ozarks, coupled with lessons in landscaping learned at home demonstration club meetings. Good gardens and efficient farm poultry flocks, orchards and food preservation are all inherent in the well-rounded food-supply or live-at-home program in the county, a program which forms the basis and background of the good nutrition and good health habits learned at their club meetings.

Miss King has been simultaneously student and "laboratory technician" at the University of Arkansas College of Agriculture, located at Fayetteville. All along through the years, she has taken this university course or that, as she felt the need. Since 1925, when a course in extension work was offered to juniors and seniors in the College of Agriculture, a course involving field work as well as lectures, Miss King has given this laboratory training to 122 juniors and seniors. Most of these young women became home demonstration agents.

Arkansas is not alone in its appreciation of Miss King's fine record. At its annual meeting in 1945 the National Home Demonstration Agents' Association gave Nation-wide recognition to her for distinguished service. In 1942, Epsilon Sigma Phi, National Extension Fraternity, granted her a certificate of recognition for outstanding work as a county extension agent. Miss King is the only Arkansas person to have received this recognition.

VIRGINIA P. MOORE, Florida home improvement specialist, retired on June 30. Miss Moore was one of the country's pioneer women in home demonstration work, having first been appointed in Tennessee in 1911 as State collaborator. During three decades she has played a prominent part in the establishment of home demonstration work in Tennessee and in home improvement activities in Florida.

Since August 25, 1923, she has been home-improvement specialist with the Florida Extension Service and for the first 7 years of that time was also assistant State home demonstration agent. With unbounded enthusiasm since 1911, she has traveled the highways and byways of both Tennessee and Florida, carrying the gospel of better homes for rural families. She has cooperated with county home demonstration agents in arousing interest in more attractive, more convenient, and more sanitary homes and in helping rural people to obtain them. Thousands of improved homes throughout Florida testify to the effectiveness of her work in that State.

Her pioneering was done over the hills and valleys of her native Tennessee. As State organizer of school improvement associations, she was

Harriet King.

associated with some of the country's outstanding educators of the days when extension work was about to take shape. In 1909 she heard Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, the father of farm and home demonstration work, and was inspired by him.

In 1910 she helped Thomas Early, then working for Dr. Knapp, organize the first tomato club for girls in Tennessee, it having been decided to adopt the tomato clubs as formed in South Carolina the previous year by Marie Cromer as the pattern for girls' club work. Becoming enthusiastic over this new field of endeavor, Miss Moore became State agent in girls' club work, in addition to her school-improvement duties.

On November 16, 1911, she was appointed State collaborator by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In 1912, with tomato club work becoming so widespread, Miss Moore resigned the school-improvement work to devote full time to what was later to become home demonstration work.

After the passage of the Smith-Lever Act in 1914, the late Dean Leon S. Merrill, of the University of Maine, asked for help in organizing the girls' and women's work; and Miss Moore was asked to go to the University of Maine where she spent 6 weeks assisting some of the men and the woman who would act as State agent.

During her long service she has been honored with the distinguished service ruby awarded by the Epsilon Sigma Phi fraternity of veteran extension workers and a plaque by the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers. She was one of two women invited to speak at the international housing conference in Paris in 1937.

Virginia Moore.

Missouri cotton growers visit Stoneville laboratory

Cotton planters and ginners of Missouri demonstrated keen interest in improving the quality of their crop, particularly as it is affected by ginning, when on July 16–18 a group of approximately 75, including a number of county agents and other extension workers, made a trip of several hundred miles to visit the U. S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory at Stoneville, Miss.

A special 3-day program was arranged for the group. In addition to discussions and demonstrations of new ginning equipment and techniques developed in recent years by members of the laboratory staff, the program included tours of the station as well as of the Mississippi Delta Branch Experiment Station and nearby cotton-producing enterprises.

Like other producers in the South, the planters and ginners of Missouri are interested in any device or method that will enable them to market better-quality cotton to meet the competition from foreign producers and synthetic fibers.

Many of the recent developments in cotton ginning have resulted from the work at the Stoneville laboratory. Established in 1930, it is the world's largest and most completely equipped of its kind. Its work is intended to cover all phases of picking, handling, ginning, and packaging of cotton with a view to developing improved methods and acquainting growers and ginners with these methods. The Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering is responsible for the engineering phases of the work and the Production and Marketing Administration for the fiber technology and quality studies. Charles A. Bennett is the agricultural engineer in charge. At the nearby Delta station, extensive experimental work is under way looking toward possible mechanization of field operations in producing the crop.

Negro curb market featured

In recognition of the tenth anniversary of the first Alabama curb market operated by Negro farmers, a Birmingham, Ala., radio station featured the market in a broadcast.

The broadcast presented a brief history of the market in Tuscaloosa, Ala., pointing out how Negro County Agent Charles E. Trout, now in Liberia, West Africa, on a special agricultural mission, launched the curb market to provide an outlet for the surplus fruits and vegetables produced by Negro farmers in his county.

The market opened on May 23, 1936, with four sellers exhibiting their wares on kitchen tables and packing boxes in a vacant corner lot. Sales for the first day totaled only $11. This year the market is averaging $100 per day. Then, as now, the market was operated 2 days a week—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The kitchen tables and the packing boxes in the vacant lot have been replaced by a well-built shed which houses the stands of 34 farmers. These farmers have organized a curb market association with an advisory board and a clerk. Last year the sales of the association totaled $10,000.

Mrs. Belle Bryant, one of the members of the association, was interviewed. She has been selling vegetables, fruits, flowers, buttermilk, eggs, poultry, and smoked meats at the market for nearly 8 years. Her sales average $750 per year. She has used the extra money from the market to help send her children to college, remodel her home, buy furniture, and operate her cotton crop on a cash basis.

The curb market idea is spreading. Negro farmers in North Carolina, Florida, Arkanasas, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas have established such markets through which they are protecting themselves against the hazards of one-crop farming.

In Liberia where former County Agent Trout is establishing an extension program to help the farmers in that country improve their production methods, curb markets similar to the one in Alabama are springing up. County Agent Trout reports that the President of the country buys his fresh vegetables from the curb market in Monrovia.

Flashes
FROM SCIENCE FRONTIERS

A few hints of what's in the offing as a result of scientific research in the U. S. Department of Agriculture that may be of interest to extension workers, as seen by Marion Julia Drown, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

New Lifeblood for Agricultural Research

To give agriculture parity with industry in the field of research is the principal objective of the Research and Marketing Services Act of 1946 which was signed by the President August 14. The act provides additional emphasis on research in marketing and distribution as well as strengthening present research in agricultural production. Though no funds have been appropriated yet, authorizations are made for amounts starting with $8,500,000 in the fiscal year 1947 and increasing to $41,000,000 in 1950. The funds are for work in four categories:

1. Payments to States and Territories for research on improved methods of production, human nutrition, discovery of new and useful crops, expanded uses for farm products, and conservation of agricultural resources. This expands the Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935; Federal funds must be matched by State appropriations. $2,500,000 in 1947.

2. Research on utilization of farm products, to be done at the Department's laboratories as far as possible, but which may be contracted for with public or private organizations if that promises more effective or economical results. $3,000,000 in 1947.

3. Cooperative research (other than utilization research) by the Department and State experiment stations. $1,500,000 in 1947.

4. Research to improve marketing and distribution of agricultural products. $2,500,000 in 1947.

The act also provides for the establishment of a National Advisory Committee of 11 members, 6 of whom are to represent producers. The committee will be appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture and will be required to meet at least 4 times a year. It will make recommendations regarding the research and service work and assist in obtaining cooperation between affected groups and Federal and State agencies.

Poultry Scientists Study Newcastle Disease

A highly infectious disease of poultry known as Newcastle disease has appeared recently in several important poultry-producing States. The Department of Agriculture has begun a program of intensive research to find ways to control it. This action was recommended by representatives of the poultry industry and Federal and State officials at a meeting in Washington in May. Poultry shows at six fairs were called off this summer in an effort to check the spread of the malady.

Newcastle disease also called avian pneumoencephalitis was first identified about 20 years ago in Newcastle, England. It appeared in California probably about 1935 but was not definitely identified there until 1942. A filtrable virus is known to be the cause. Symptoms are similar to those of bronchitis and coryza, but there are also nervous disorders and sometimes paralysis. In California, losses of chickens from the disease have been comparatively light, but growth of chicks is retarded and egg production is seriously reduced. In some other countries a more virulent form of the disease has resulted in a mortality rate of 80 to 100 percent.

Since March 1945, when Newcastle disease was discovered in New Jersey, it has been reported in five more Eastern States: Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, New York, and Rhode Island. Its presence has been suspected in several other States.

Labs Spin New Fibers

Each of the four Regional Research Laboratories of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry is working on the development or improvement of a synthetic fiber from a different agricultural product. These fibers are not intended to replace cotton, wool, or other natural fibers. Research men believe, however, that the synthetics may have qualities that will improve the natural fibers when the two are mixed.

All the experimental synthetic fibers are low in "wet strength." Many of us will understand that term when we remember that wartime rayon stockings had to be allowed to dry for 48 hours after washing because they were so easily torn when they were wet. One of the objects of the research is to find a way to increase the wet strength of the synthetic fibers.

The Southern Laboratory has a new fiber made from peanut protein that it calls Sarelon. It is a light cream color and has a soft pleasant texture reminiscent of both silk and wool. In heat-insulating and moisture-absorbing properties it resembles wool. It shrinks very little and takes dye well.

A fiber called zein, made from corn protein, appears to be suitable for blending with wool for knitting yarns and woven fabrics. Zein is being produced experimentally at the Northern Regional Lab. This fiber has a rich creamy appearance and a dry strength almost equal to that of wool. The time required for spinning and finishing zein fibers seems to be less than for other protein fibers. A commercial company is preparing to produce zein fiber on a pilot-plant scale.

At the Western Laboratory, chicken feathers are being tested as fiber material. Feathers, like wool, hair, hoofs, and horns, are largely composed of a fibrous protein called keratin. Chicken-feather fiber has been produced experimentally at the Lab. Its chief weakness is that same old low wet strength. Chicken feathers are a waste product turned out in great quantities, and the industrial utilization of part of them would be very beneficial. Chicken-feather keratin can also be used in making excellent plastics.

Casein fiber, known for a good many years, is being improved at the Eastern Laboratory in Philadelphia. Re-

search workers there have developed a continuous-process method for manufacture of casein bristles to substitute for imported hog bristles used in the manufacture of paint brushes and other brushes. This process is more economical and yields a more uniform fiber than former methods. A commercial firm is interested in making casein bristles by the new process.

Self-Duster for Rats

■ Taking advantage of the tendency of rats to run through small tunnel-like cylinders, H. K. Gouck of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine devised a way to make them dust themselves with DDT powder. He takes building paper, rolls it into cylinders 3 inches in diameter and of various lengths, and stretches inside of them strips of cheesecloth containing the DDT powder. When the rats run through they brush against the cloth and get enough DDT on their backs to kill any fleas they may have on them.

Fleas are said to be carriers of endemic typhus, a type of the disease that is constantly present in certain areas. Research has shown that DDT kills these fleas as efficiently as it kills lice, the carriers of epidemic typhus. The typhus-carrying fleas live mostly on rats, and to control the disease either the rats or the fleas must be eradicated. Rat-extermination has proved so difficult that it appears to be easier to kill the fleas.

The cylinder method has been tried in Georgia in a neighborhood in Savannah where there had been cases of endemic typhus. The little tunnels were placed in several buildings infested by rats. When the rats were trapped a few days later they were found to be almost completely rid of the typhus-carrying fleas. It is also helpful to dust rat holes, rat runs, and cellar floors of infested buildings with DDT.

Looking ahead with county agents

W. H. Sill (right) county agent, Wood County, W. Va., and also president of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents, looks ahead with Assistant Director of Extension, Reuben Brigham, at their association executive committee meeting held in Washington last July. Extenson staff members and USDA agency heads conferred with them on professional improvemet, retirement, and other phases of their program which will be considered at the annual meeting of the Association to be held in Chicago the first week in December. It is expected that attendance this year will run close to 300 agents, according to County Agent A. F. MacDougall, of Concord, Mass. More than 125 agents throughout the country have been devoting time during the past year to service and committee reports in order that the work of the National Association can take its part in furnishing leadership to the Extension Program.

From Texas to the Philippines

More than 32,000 articles of clothing, towels, and feed sacks were collected in Texas for Philippine relief during observance of National Home Demonstration Week last May. Home demonstration and girls' 4–H groups spent $1,535.17 in postage shipping the clothing parcels to the islands.

In addition, 826½ cases of canned food were collected for European and far eastern relief, and $958.42 was contributed for aid in famine areas, according to Maurine Hearn, vice director for women and State home demonstration agent of the Texas A. and M. Extension Service.

■ EDITH CHENAY, of Vinton, Iowa, will be in charge of the music program for South Dakota home demonstration clubs, according to an announcement by Nora M. Hott, State home demonstration leader.

Miss Chenay received her B. S. degree in music from the University of Minnesota, where she majored in piano. She obtained her master's degree in vocal music from Teachers College, Columbia University, in 1945. She also attended the University of Wisconsin and Sioux Falls College.

Included in Miss Chenay's teaching experience is work as director of choruses and bands at State schools for the blind at Bathgate, N. Dak., and Vinton, Iowa. She has directed farm women's choruses at Doon and Akron, Iowa, and taught vocal and instrumental work in grade schools and high schools at Melvin and Akron, Iowa.

While at Columbia University she was soloist with the university 200-voice chorus and served as Tri-State Hostel club president. Miss Chenay's hobby is the hostel clubs which maintain accommodations for hikers and bicyclers in the New England States.

GI brides organize

GI brides living in Jonesboro, Ark., have organized a home demonstration club to be called the Trailer City Club. These young women are wives of ex-servicemen attending Arkansas State College. Home Demonstration Agent Mary Britzman and Assistant Sadie Gilmore helped with the organization.

We Study Our Job

Something new in extension courses

It's the last day of school for this group of 53 "evaluating" extension workers from 20 States and Canada. They have just finished a 3-weeks' course in extension evaluation at Colorado's 1946 Extension Summer School where each has planned an extension evaluation project based on his or her work back home.

This is the first extension research course of its kind given for graduate credit. It was planned to help extension workers appraise their extension accomplishments objectively; in this way, each would gain a broader concept of extension program development and teaching.

The course was conducted somewhat like a workshop. A 2-hour lecture and discussion period was held every morning. Each lecture was designed to support a given step in the development of the study outlines; the students developed these different phases of their studies as part of their daily assignments.

Afternoons were devoted to personal guidance by the evaluation teaching staff, Gladys Gallup, Mrs. Laurel Sabrosky, and Paul Leagans of the Federal Office. A definite schedule was arranged for the students to be helped individually on their problems. Four afternoon seminars were held for discussion of studies previously made.

All Phases of Extension Studied

A phase of rural housing was selected for evaluation by Jean M. Stewart, Arizona home demonstration leader. The objective for study is to help rural women plan the use of storage cupboards in the kitchen. This study was selected in order to assist agents in evaluating their program in rural housing.

V. S. Crippen, Kansas agricultural agent, is evaluating the carry-over of beef feeding practices from Rush County 4–H Club members to their fathers.

Cattle growing is secondary to wheat raising in Rush County. Fathers do not have a good type of beef calves to start feeding. They seem to have little knowledge of good feeding or the profits that may arise from such improved practices. Thirty-eight 4–H Club feeders followed recommended practices for the last 2 years; about two-thirds made money last year. There is about a 10 percent carry-over to dads to date.

Questionnaires will be mailed to the fathers of all 38 members to find out "why better feeding practices are not carrying over to dad." It is hoped that the rating of each boy's calf at the sale can be tied in with why his calf did or did not make a good showing. Also, it is hoped to get dad to understand what combinations of feed go together and how better feeding will pay him.

"A Study of Rice Cookery in Jackson County, Ark." is planned by Home Demonstration Agent Effie Rogers. Rice is one of the important crops in Jackson County; yet very few people like it or use it as food, according to members of 28 home demonstration clubs in the county. The purpose of the study is to determine if methods used to teach farm women different ways of using rice in their family's daily meals have been effective.

To teach and otherwise motivate Connecticut dairy farmers to develop a 6 months' pasture program with Ladino clover as the major pasture crop is the objective on which Roy E. Norcross, New Haven County agricultural agent, is working out an interesting study.

There is not enough feed in pasture lots on most New Haven County farms to fill the needs of the dairy herd. Ladino clover has been experimented with on a few farms and has proved to be a superior pasture crop because it will grow on a wide range of soil.

Members of the county dairy committee will be asked to collect information for this study from different dairymen on the extension mailing list. An analysis of the information obtained will be the basis of future programs on pasture improvement in the county.

These are typical of the studies planned at Colorado's evaluation summer session. When studies are completed they will be reported on this page of the REVIEW.

A few of the other studies outlined by the extension students illustrate the variety of subjects covered: Measuring the Effectiveness of a Tour—Gladys C. Triplett, Wash-

ington home demonstration agent.

Leadership Ability in Lubbock County, Texas—Clara Pratt, Texas home demonstration agent.

Improving Subject-Matter Files in County Extension Offices—H. D. Finch, Colorado administrative assistant.

To Help Farm Women Conduct Better Club Meetings—Sarah L. Dewing, South Dakota home demonstration agent.

Evaluation of Wheat Improvement Program—Max C. Grandy, Colorado assistant farm labor supervisor.

Evaluating the Teaching of Tailored Finishes—Gladys H. Oller, Wyoming home demonstration agent.

Help Dairy Farmers Produce More Protein in Alfalfa Hay by Cutting Hay at Less Mature Stage—H. A. Sandhouse, Colorado extension dairyman.

Measuring Effectiveness of Officer Training Schools—Anna B. Clawson, Indiana assistant State home demonstration leader.

A Study of 4-H Dairy Club Members—David H. Kennedy, Oregon 4-H Club agent.

Preachers of country churches attend institute

■ Pastors of Oregon country churches have a strong common interest with extension workers in finding solutions to the problems of rural life.

That strong common interest was evident in the first Institute for Town and Country Pastors recently held on the campus of Oregon State College at Corvallis. Registered attendance totaled 105, including 39 clergymen representing 10 denominations.

The institute was sponsored by the college in cooperation with the Oregon Council of Churches, the Archdiocese of Portland in Oregon, and the Home Missions Council of North America. The Extension Service played a prominent part both in organizing the institute and in presenting the program.

Objectives of Institute

Five objectives of the institute were: (1) To increase the contacts of rural pastors with trained leaders; (2) to acquaint them with tested methods of town and country work; (3) to help them become better acquainted with the significant functions and opportunities of the rural church; (4) to introduce them to available social, economic, religious, and educational resources of the local community, State, and Nation; (5) to develop fellowship among rural pastors by means of planned discussions and informal social and recreational activities.

The sessions lasted 1 week, starting Monday evening and ending Friday evening. A series of lectures was given on each of the following broad themes: Sociology of Rural Life; The Rural Minister and His Work; and Serving the Rural Community.

Extension contributions to the program were presented during the periods on "Serving the Rural Community" and were designed to acquaint the pastors with Oregon's agricultural resources and the relationship between those resources and the standards of rural life. Included were presentations on the following topics: Analyzing community Economic and Social Resources; Oregon Agriculture and the County Agricultural Agent; Better Homes for Better Living; Serving Homemakers through Home Demonstration Work; and Boys and Girls 4-H Club Work. Three 1-hour periods were given to discussion and demonstration on Community Recreation and the Rural Church by the extension specialist in community and social organization.

Time also was set aside for individual and group conferences which many of the delegates used to obtain more detailed information from speakers. Each afternoon program featured a panel discussion on a topic of general interest followed by demonstrations and tours designed to acquaint the pastors with the facilities available at the college. Portions of the program were broadcast by KOAC, Oregon's State-owned radio station.

Visiting speakers featured on the program included the Rev. Laing Sibbet, San Anselina, Calif., representing the Home Missions Council of America; Msgr. L. G. Ligutti, executive secretary of the National Catholic Rural Life Conference; and Prof. F. Alexander Magoun, associate professor of human relationships at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology who is teaching at Oregon State this summer.

Typical of the response to the institute was this evaluation by one of the clergymen in attendance: "I feel that we will return to our parishes with renewed vigor and zeal. I know that the inspiration and advice and proofs that it can be done by these able speakers will be an added incentive to all."—*Jean W. Scheel, specialist in information methods, Oregon.*

Washington State 4-H Club camp

The camp that made itself heard around the State was the 1946 Washington State 4-H Club camp. The theme of this camp was leadership development, and never in the history of the 4-H Clubs in the State of Washington has so successful a State camp been held.

Classes in journalism, handicraft, photography, recreation, the art of being a toastmaster, etc., were offered to the delegates at camp. They were taught not only subject material but were also shown how they might convey what they have learned to others.

During each morning assembly an outstanding speaker was a featured part of the program. After the assemblies the delegates divided into their respective discussion groups to discuss the points that had been brought out in the talk that they had just listened to.

The adult advisers to these groups were surprised at the ready discussion that came from the group. It took little coaxing on their part to get a rapid-fire discussion under way.

Among Ourselves

DIRECTOR JOSEPH E. CARRIGAN, of Vermont, was honored by the College of Agriculture, University of Maine, with an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. The official citation emphasized Director Carrigan's leadership in extension work thus: "Joseph Edward Carrigan, Doctor of Laws (LL. D.) born in Pittsford, Vt.; graduate of the University of Vermont in 1914; serving in his native State, successfully as county agent, as assistant county agent leader, director of Extension Service and since 1942 as Dean of the College of Agriculture and Director of the Extension Service and of the Experiment Station; he has won the admiration and confidence of farmers, associates and public officials; his devoted and effective services as educator and administrator have contributed notably to the advancement of agriculture throughout New England."

HOWARD GRAYBILL NIESLEY, assistant director of agricultural extension at the Pennsylvania State College, died Sunday afternoon, August 4, of a heart condition after an illness of 6 weeks' duration.

He was born March 22, 1890, at Mechanicsburg, Pa. In 1911 he was graduated from Shippensburg State Teachers College and for 2 years was principal of the high school at Palenville, N. Y.

In 1917 he was graduated from the School of Agriculture at the Pennsylvania State College. He served as county agricultural agent of Dauphin County 1917–23, in charge of agricultural economics extension 1923–27, and assistant director of agricultural extension from 1927. He received the M. S. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1923.

He was a member of Alpha Zeta, agricultural fraternity; Gamma Sigma Delta, honor society of agriculture; and Epsilon Sigma Phi, extension honorary fraternity.

MISS VELMA L. CLARK, a former 4–H Club member in Tioga County, Pa., has been appointed assistant 4–H Club leader for that State.

A graduate of the Pennsylvania State College, Miss Clark taught vocational home economics and general science at Canton, Pa. After 2 years of teaching she became home economics extension representative in Mercer County, where she remained until assuming her present position.

For 6 years Miss Clark carried and completed successfully projects in clothing, foods, and room improvement. She represented her club several different years at State 4–H Club Week and took an active part in the Club Week program. Her personal experience as a former club member will be of value in her new position.

EIGHT VETERANS of the State College Extension Service who have "contributed greatly to the agricultural progress of North Carolina and helped to build better farm homes" retired July 1.

Dr. Jane S. McKimmon, Assistant Director of Extension at Raleigh; T. J. W. Broom of Monroe, agent in Union; Mrs. Hattie F. Plummer of Middleburg, agent in Vance; Miss Elizabeth Gainey of Fayetteville, agent in Cumberland; R. W. Pou of Winston-Salem, agent in Forsyth; C. B. Baird of Newland, agent in Avery; E. W. Gaither of Raleigh, agent at large; and Oliver Carter of Parmele, Negro agent in Martin County.

Dr. McKimmon and Farm Agent Broom have had the longest periods of service. The former was the founder of home demonstration work in North Carolina in 1914, and Mr. Broom has served 39 years as agricultural agent for his county.

"The heritage which this fine group of workers has left with us will serve as inspiration to the younger men and women who will follow in their footsteps in the future, and the lamps which they have lighted shall not grow dim," Director Schaub said.

In the animal-husbandry field a number of State specialists have returned from war duties to their old jobs although some are still in service.

L. L. PHILLIPS has been appointed Negro 4–H Club agent in Arkansas. He assumed duties July 8 with headquarters in Little Rock. This is the seventh State to create such a position.

Mr. Phillips is a native of Speegleville, Tex., and he holds a B. S. A. degree from Prairie View State College in that State.

The appointment places Phillips in charge of directing the program for the 32,000 Negro boys and girls enrolled in 4–H Clubs in Arkansas. The position was created following the retirement July 1 of J. C. Barnett who has been district agent in charge of Negro extension work in the State since 1938. His supervisory duties were turned over to Phillips and 4 Negro district agents. Mr. Phillips has been a county agent for Lee and Monroe Counties since 1937.

WHEN A BRONZE plaque honoring those who had contributed to the development of a freezer-locker plant was unveiled at the opening of a plant at Eatonton, Ga., the name of Lucille Dunnaway, county home demonstration agent, led all the rest.

The plant was opened with special ceremonies, including demonstrations on preparing and packaging fruits, vegetables, poultry, and eggs for freezing.

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

Published monthly by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business, and with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget as required by Rule 42 of the Joint Committee on Printing. The REVIEW is issued free by law to workers engaged in extension activities. Others may obtain copies from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 10 cents per copy or by subscription at $0.75 a year, domestic, and $1.15 foreign. Postage stamps are not acceptable in payment.

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EXTENSION SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1946